



Tanks and Silos

(See Cypress)



FOR SALE 7192A-1





He Who Looks
Before He Leaps
Builds of CYPRESS
and
Builds "For Keeps"



CYPRESS

(*"The Wood Eternal"*)
is recognized everywhere,
by those who know, to be

THE IDEAL WOOD

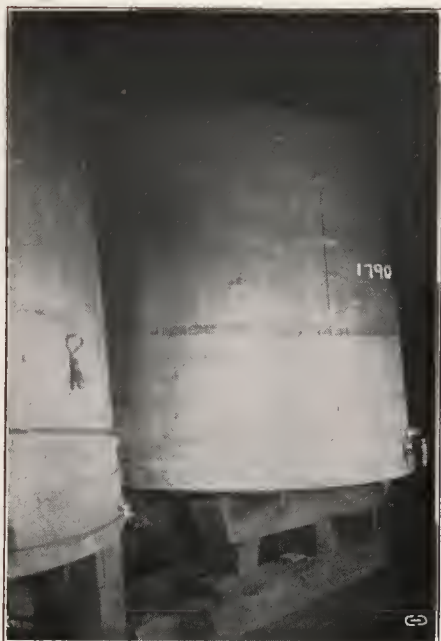
for
TANKS and SILOS

(See letters in back of book)

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Seventh Edition, December, 1920.



All-Heart Cypress Tanks

Formerly in the famous old Rum Distillery of Messrs. A. and G. J. Caldwell, Newburyport, Mass.

These "All-Heart" Cypress staves and bottoms were in continuous use from 1790 until 1917, when the distillery was closed. (See letter on opposite page.)

"Apparently as sound as ever"—after 127 years of service!

A tank that will stand such a test will stand anything.

*Railroads and Industrial Organizations
Take Notice.*

"Apparently as Sound as Ever"



Newburyport, Mass. _____

November 1, 1920.

Crooby--Chicago,

63 E. Adams St., near Michigan Ave.,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sirs:

Your favor of the 30th ult. at hand regarding "cypress for tanks and silos" and in reply beg to say that both members of the firm of A. & G. J. Caldwell are dead and the distillery is closed. The old cypress tanks are still in position, although they have not been used for two or three years, and apparently they are as sound as ever.

Very truly yours,

A. & G. J. Caldwell.
William H. Brewster, Adminr.

Dic. by AMB.

"Apparently as Sound as Ever"

Page Three

PUBLIC NOTICE:

How you can be sure that CYPRESS is CYPRESS?

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how are you to know that what you get is *Cypress*? And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it is the genuine decay-defying

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS?

"TIDE WATER"

CYPRESS MANUFAC-

TURED BY ASSOCIA-

TION MILLS IS NOW



IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK

The **one** way for you to be sure that the Cypress you get was grown in a region near enough to the coast to possess the MAXIMUM of decay-resisting quality is to refuse all but genuine "TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS—and the only way to know that you're getting *Tide-water* Cypress is to insist (and keep on insisting) upon SEEING WITH YOUR OWN EYES the REGISTERED TRADE-MARK of the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn., stamped ineradicably in one or both ends of EVERY CYPRESS BOARD OR TIMBER, and on EVERY BUNDLE of "small sticks" such as flooring, siding, moulding and shingles. This is the mark to BUY BY—now that every piece of the TRUE "Wood Eternal" made by a member of the established and ever-watchful Association is at once identified by its maker and "O. K.'d" by the Association mark. "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

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**BEST FOR "ALL
OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS**

CYPRESS

"THE ONLY WOOD" FOR TANKS AND SILOS

*With the Reasons here
following, and the Proof
in the back of the book.*

There is such a similarity of construction and requirements between Tanks and Silos that almost anything said about the materials for the one very aptly covers the other, and they are, therefore, treated jointly in this one volume of the Cypress Pocket Library.

It is not our intention to furnish designs or measurements, or to tell how either Tanks or Silos should be constructed, but we will state positively what *material* should be used, and will give the reasons and conclusive proof.*

We cannot help reiterating what has already been indicated in other volumes of this Cypress Pocket Library, that the public, as a rule, is densely and peculiarly

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* Write for the big CYPRESS Silo book (Vol. 37 of this Cypress Pocket Library.) 112 pages. Fully illustrated, and including FREE PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS for the SAFEST and MOST ECONOMICAL SILO EVER DESIGNED.

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

lacking in knowledge as to the proper values and proper uses of various woods. And this widespread failure to *know how to discriminate* costs the public dearly.

Huge books have been written on proper methods of construction of almost everything under the sun, but very little has been said of the *materials* except to specify that they be concrete, brick, steel or wood.

"Wood" is nearly always treated as a single subject and the seeker of knowledge who wades through such books learns that "wood" is the proper material for his particular use, but is at a loss to determine which of the many available woods is best suited for his purposes. Many think that "lumber is lumber" and let it go at that—using whatever anybody chooses to sell them—for any and all purposes. But all lumber is not alike. CYPRESS is decidedly the best possible material to use for certain purposes and is just as decidedly almost the poorest to use for others.

Therefore, it is for educational

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

purposes that the Cypress Pocket Library has been prepared, with much labor, great care in research, and every effort to give only *proven facts*.

We have carefully gone through the fourteen bulletins thus far issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the subject of SILOS, SILAGE and SILO CONSTRUCTION and, while there is considerable discussion of brick, concrete, metal, clay and wood construction, only in one (Farmers' Bulletin No. 103) is there the least mention or comparison of the respective merits of the various woods available. This is contained in one short paragraph on page 24, the first sentence being, "*It is probable that no better material can be obtained for the staves than Southern CYPRESS.*" It does not state WHY this is so, except that mention made in other bulletins of the *liability of such structures to rot*, especially at the bottom, leads you to the *inference* that CYPRESS is best because it *Resists Rot*.

The essential requirements of TANKS are as varied as the uses

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

to which they are put. What would serve as a makeshift as a water container might not serve the purpose as an acid container in the plating department of the Oliver Typewriter factory. (See letter from them in back of book.)

In a general way, however, it can be stated first of all that the first cost of TANK material must not be regarded as of nearly so great importance as its durability. If any kind of a Tank "goes bad," it is not merely a matter of replacing a shingle or two on a roof—not much! This durability must be the prime factor in figuring the cost, because it may be particularly costly as well as disagreeable to make a second installation.

Again, chemical reaction must be considered *at varying temperatures*. It is because of this chemical reaction that a wooden tank will last longer than one made of iron, even if used merely as a water container. For the same reason the lining of a *concrete Silo* must occasionally be re-cemented. Other factors usually present are that the tank must impart no odor, discoloration or

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

taste to its contents, and it must be constructed of a material sufficiently dense to soak up a minimum of the liquid contained.

Tank material must be of a kind which will not warp or twist; it must have the least possible swell and shrink; it must be impervious alike to heat and cold, and the presence of *liquid on one side and dry atmosphere on the other* must have no effect upon it. All of these conditions taken in combination make a severe test which can be met alone by CYPRESS of all the woods manufactured in this country.

It may not be absolutely necessary that ALL tanks be constructed of a "chemically inert" material, but it is always desirable and usually necessary when long life is essential. As stated, a wooden tank will last longer than an iron tank, if durable material is chosen for the former. This is because of the corroding action of the liquid upon the iron. At the same time *all woods are not chemically inert*. Tanks of practically all woods except ash, poplar, oak or CYPRESS will

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**See further reference to WOOD
vs. METAL tanks on page 45.**

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

either *discolor* water contained in them, or *impart a taste* to it, or both.

CYPRESS was awarded the prize by the California Wine Growers' Association a few years ago as a result of a series of severe tests which proved Cypress better than any other wood (except oak) as a wine container, and the equal of oak itself. These tests included *strength, taste, discoloration, leakage* and *minimum absorption*. (We will be glad to send you a full description of these tests if you are interested.)

"Chemical inertness" so complete that even *odor, color* and *taste* are *eliminated* is particularly necessary where tanks or vats are used for the preparation or storage of food products such as milk, cider, vinegar, grape juice, pickled meats and the like. It is also essential where chemicals are used or stored, such as in dye houses, electro-plating establishments, paper mills, etc. CYPRESS is rapidly supplanting all other woods for such purposes, and a large number of former brewers and distillers say it stood the trying

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

conditions of fermentation tubs better than any other known wood. (Read the letters in the back of this book.)

This chemical inertness and the almost unbelievable *imperviousness to rot*, so characteristic of CYPRESS, appear to be interwoven in some way.

Why CYPRESS will not rot had not been chemically demonstrated until during the early part of 1911 when a celebrated chemist, after a long series of tests, succeeded in isolating a new and essential oil which he has named "CYPRESSENE." This is the natural preservative of the wood, which *grows in it and is a part of it*. The chemist who isolated this oil says: "I believe that it is thoroughly possible to inject this cypressene into *oak*—and OAK would then have an indefinite life." This is an interesting scientific idea, but *why not use, in the first place, that wood which is endowed by nature with this preservative?*

All green wood will shrink in the process of drying, but all woods do not act in the same way

CYPRESS THE WOOD E T E R N A L

after they are dry. When thoroughly dry, the shrinking and swelling of CYPRESS is practically *imperceptible*. In other words, it will make a *tight joint*, will *hold it* and will *not warp or twist*. Furthermore, it is one of the easiest woods to work, is very close grained and has sufficient strength for all Tank or Silo uses.

Chemical inertness, immunity to rotting influences, sufficient strength to stand considerable pressure from within, little tendency to swell or shrink and ability to make an air-tight joint are necessary factors in silo construction, and CYPRESS fills the bill better than any other wood.

The construction of tanks is an old industry; experience has taught many lessons, and the result is that more Tanks (for every conceivable purpose) are built of CYPRESS than of all other woods combined.

The preserving of SILAGE is a comparatively new development of scientific farming and, consequently, it can hardly be said to have entirely passed the experi-

INVEST—DON'T SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS

mental stages. This is why we are telling you about CYPRESS for SILOS.

According to authorities on the subject, wooden silos show a higher percentage of success than do those constructed of other materials. Those constructed of clay pipes show failure; iron, also, shows poor results. Some of those of brick and concrete failed, but those which were properly built and reinforced with steel rods were successful. This method of construction is costly, however, and there is considerable cost of up-keep. The fermentation of the silage causes a disintegration of the plaster or cement lining of such silos and this lining must be replaced. Even with these silos some wood must be used for the doors, etc., and care must be used in the selection of such wood.

All in all, wood is the best for Silo construction, but there are many woods absolutely unfitted for such work. The fermentation of the Silage is an ideal condition to *incite rot* and few woods can withstand such influences for

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

any length of time. Furthermore, partially decayed wood breeds a similar condition in the adjacent silage, causing a dead loss. Creosoting or otherwise chemically preserving the wood has been tried and practically discarded. Rot first develops at the bottom, adjacent to the foundation, and is noticeable both inside and outside of the structure.

To avoid trouble that wood must be used which is known to have the power to resist such decaying influences. CYPRESS alone has this power. For the greatest possible efficiency the grade of CYPRESS known as "TANK STOCK" should be used. For cheaper construction, which will still be more efficient than other woods, use "Selected Common Tank."

As has been stated, the preserving of SILAGE is in its infancy. Just now the development is rapid, however, and the time will come when every well-appointed farm paying due attention to dairy, poultry products or stock will have one or more silos. The large percentage of failures has

THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

disheartened many of those who have experimented with silos, and one of the greatest causes of failure has been a lack of knowledge of materials. If this little booklet proves illuminating on this point, it will have served its purpose.

THE PRIZE AWARDED

CYPRESS

by The California Wine
Growers' Assn., in 1907

was one of the most convincing proofs ever given as to the peculiar suitability and UNRIVALED QUALITIES of Cypress as a material for containers of even the most sensitive of foodstuffs.

It was a strictly scientific test—severe, protracted and impartial—the effort being to find what wood was the best substitute for the time-honored white oak as a material for wine barrels.

Prior to entering Cypress in the

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

competition, the Southern Cypress Mfrs. Assn. had exhaustive tests made by Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, the eminent authority on the chemistry of woods.

With his results in hand he attended the Irrigation Congress at Sacramento, under whose auspices the costly prize offered by the California Wine Growers' Association was to be awarded and after six months of tests with a great number of woods their experts gave the coveted honor to CYPRESS.

We reprint here parts of Dr. von Schrenk's report. The *facts* in the case are worth knowing to everyone interested in Tanks or Containers for ANY PURPOSE.

(The emphasis below is ours:)

"In making a barrel for wine storage, several factors must be taken into consideration. The timber which would serve as an acceptable barrel wood must have the following qualifications:

"First: It must be strong enough to withstand considerable shock in shipment.

"Second: IT MUST IMPART NO COLOR NOR

TASTE TO THE LIQUID CONTAINED IN THE BARREL.

"Third: It must have a sufficient density so that no excessive loss from leakage occurs.

"Fourth: It must hold its shape so that frequent re-cooperage may not be necessary.

"In order to demonstrate the fact that Cypress compared well with other woods when it came to the matter of color or taste imparted to the liquid contained in such barrels, it was found necessary to make an exhaustive series of experiments to determine this quality. It was realized that it would not be possible to use an actual wine for this experiment, because wine of itself has a more or less decided color. An artificial colorless wine was therefore prepared, having the following composition: Water, 90 litres; 95 per cent alcohol, 10 litres; tartaric acid, 400 grams; glacial acetic acid, 100 cc.

"A large number of woods were taken, those selected being particularly woods which might have entered into consideration in

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT - INSIST ON IT

such a competition in California, including redwood, California cedar, Washington cedar, western spruce and Idaho cedar. These timbers were soaked for some three or four weeks in this artificial wine. At the end of this period, the liquids were carefully examined, and it was found that practically all of them, with the exception of red cypress, not only gave a very decided color to the liquid, but, in most instances, a very disagreeable taste. ALL OF THE SAMPLES OF CYPRESS WOOD, FROM THE VERY DARKEST PIECES TO THE LIGHTEST, NOT ONLY GAVE NO COLOR TO THE LIQUID, BUT IMPARTED NO TASTE WHATEVER.

"Thereupon the various liquids were put up in bottles and were shipped to the Irrigation Congress, where they were exhibited, together with the samples of wood used.

"The exhibit was one which showed in a most decided and clear manner that ONE OF THE CHIEF PROPERTIES OF CYPRESS WOOD WHEN USED

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS

FOR STORAGE OF LIQUIDS CONSISTS IN THE FACT THAT IT IMPARTS ABSOLUTELY NO TASTE, ODOR OR COLOR TO THE LIQUID CONTAINED.

"The award of the prize for the manufacture of wine barrels is simply another tribute to one of the peculiar qualities of Cypress wood.

"It has long been recognized that one of the chief uses for which Cypress is adapted is for the manufacture of tanks, vats and other receptacles intended for the storage of liquids and solid food products. In the manufacture of tanks, tubs, vats, etc., it is of the highest importance that the wood used for such purposes be as inert as possible; in other words, THE WOOD MUST IMPART NO TASTE, COLOR OR ODOR TO THE SUBSTANCE CONTAINED in the tanks or vats. The wood must, furthermore, be dense enough so that the amount of loss through leakage is reduced to a minimum. The demands which the various industries make upon the absence

of color, taste or odor is permissible varies considerably with the material stored. The most sensitive of these materials are alcoholic liquids. A package manufactured for containing wine must be of such character as to practically give no taste to the wine, for OF ALL MATERIALS MANUFACTURED, WINE IS THE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINATION, which recalls the old story that the wine expert can distinguish the wine from a 50-gallon barrel in which a leather-headed tack had been immersed. On this account great care has always been used by manufacturers of wine to select only the very highest grade wood for the manufacture of their packages.

"The qualities which made possible the award of this prize will hold good for tank and vat purposes to the very widest extent, and will include the manufacture of tanks and vats for the following purposes:

"Acid manufactories, ammonia manufactories, breweries, cheese

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

factories, chemicals, churns, cider, creameries (for storage of milk), cyanide tanks, distilleries, dye plants, fruit syrups, galvanized products, laundry vats, mineral water, packers of meat, paper and pulp mills, pickle manufactories, plant tubs in greenhouses, plating processes, soap factories, starch factories, tanneries, wine vats, woolen and cloth mills, vinegar manufactories.

"The demands which these various industries make of a wood for tank purposes will be amply met by the qualities which the Cypress wood possesses.

"The award of this prize to the manufacturers of Cypress on the part of the Irrigation Congress must be taken as one of the highest testimonials with regard to the particular fitness of Cypress for tank stock purposes.

"The fact that the award was made in such a careful manner, after a complete technical investigation, must be regarded as a high tribute to the wood."

A Few Strong Words by Those Who Know

*Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., Tanks
and Towers for Sprinkler and
Water Supply Systems. Home
Office, Kendallville, Ind.*

We can state that Cypress is recognized everywhere by "those who know," to be the ideal tank wood. Cypress is, generally speaking, of just the right degree of hardness and fineness of fiber to permit of the most careful and exact construction, which produces a perfect tank, not only in appearance, but in utility.

A tank may be constructed in the most workmanlike manner possible, but if the material of which it is formed, is subject to twisting and warping, and alternate shrinking and swelling, it will render better service as a sort of barometer, than for the use it was intended.

It is that quality of imperviousness to climatic influences—probably due to the unusual straight-

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS

ness of grain and the uniformity of fiber—which in a great measure determines the value of Cypress as a tank material.

A tank may hold a liquid, such as cider, vinegar, beer, extracts and the like, perfectly, but if it is built of a wood that gives off taste or odor, it immediately contaminates its contents.

Cypress gives off neither taste, odor nor color, rendering it especially adaptable to the construction of brewery vats, wool and cotton dye tanks, water tanks and a great many others of this description.

The manufacture of soaps, galvanized products and the like, calls for vats and tanks which are acid proof, and for this purpose, Cypress is found to be by far the most suitable:—

From the nature of its growth—seldom branching from the body of the tree—it is more free from sap and knots than any other wood, and as it is upon the sappy or knotty staves in a tank that the acids work—Cypress is not affected by the action of the most virulent chemicals.

CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

But the most essential quality of any tank or tank material is—Durability; the tank must last. How else are you to realize on the investment?

The durability of Cypress is as phenomenal as its use is ancient; we find the gates of Constantinople and the great doors of St. Peters at Rome—both of Cypress—in good condition after eleven hundred years: Egyptian mummy cases—of Cypress—coming down through the centuries, with no more sign of decay than the Pyramids in which they were found, and—what is more to the point—that they appear to be made of a species of Cypress akin to that found in our southern swamps.

This demonstrated proof against the ravages of time and the elements has resulted in chemical analysis, from which it would seem that the chemical formation of Cypress contains an acid, the active agencies of which are productive of the same results as the artificial use of creosote. In other words, nature has created

"BUILD BUT ONCE"—USE CYPRESS

this division of the tree family with a *Natural Creosote*.

Summing all these qualities up, it would appear—

First—That Cypress is *easily worked*, insuring a perfect tank in point of workmanship.

Second—That Cypress does not shrink, swell, warp or twist, producing a *dependable* tank.

Third—That Cypress gives off neither taste, odor nor color, making a *sanitary* tank.

Fourth—That Cypress is impervious to the action of acids, constituting a *safe* tank.

Fifth—That Cypress will last, *insuring a return on the money* invested in the tank.

Further than all this, in respect to labor and hoopage, it costs just as much to construct a POOR tank as it does a good one.

In fact, we KNOW that for tanks or vats of any kind, there is no material that is to be compared with CYPRESS.

Trusting that this letter will prove of some little education to you, and hoping that all will come

**CYPRESS SPECIFY IT-
INSIST ON IT**

to believe in and "bank" on Cypress as we do, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

FLINT & WALLING MFG. Co.

National Engineering Co., Manufacturers of New Model and Michigan Gasoline Engines, Saginaw, W. S., Mich.

It is seldom that net results work out pointing so definitely to one particular material as in all kinds of tank construction.

Cypress timber has held undisputed leadership in this so long that its real reasons for so doing point out the fact that the problems of quality, price, adaptability of manufacture and appearance have been answered to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Although many timbers such as Cedar, Tamarack and others are grown under similar climate and soil conditions, yet none have combined in them so many of the desired qualities as Cypress. No timber obtainable in commercial quantities today is so generally resistant to chemical decomposition as Cypress, all decomposition

BEST FOR "ALL OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS

being chemical reactions of greater or lesser degree. As a rule, the greatest of this decomposition is produced by the tank contents, although the atmosphere must be mentioned also.

Medium-priced metals as tank materials are of but slight value, owing to their extreme susceptibility to chemical action. Taking for instance the most common use of tanks, that of water storage, the chemical reaction of ordinary water is quite slow, yet take a tank of other than Cypress timber, and it is only a matter of a few years when it will be useless. In hot weather the chemical action is considerably greater.

From this we can go step by step through the long list of individual uses of tanks where salt solutions are used, pickle vats, soap manufacturers, vinegar tanks, and tanning tanks where a great part of the work of the vats is in handling hot liquids, paper manufacturers where mild solutions of acids are encountered, starch settling tanks, oil tanks, dye vats, plating tanks, acid tanks where the pure acids are often to

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be handled, in all and *every instance the Cypress tank or vat by actual tests and pure merit stands far above any other material.*

Its uses are not confined to any locality at all; although distinctly a southern wood it gives equally good results in the coldest climate. The wood itself is close-grained with very little or practically no shrinkage or swelling in different stages of saturation, thus insuring a once-tight, always-tight job. This is only second in merit to its lasting qualities.

In prices it compares favorably with any other wood that is at all useful in tank work, making it all the more secure in its leadership.

The stock is easily secured in any widths and lengths wanted. It is small wonder that the use of this wood as a tank material stands away ahead of any other.

Permanency in all lines of construction work is the cry of today and right in line is the use of Cypress as a tank material.

Yours very truly,

O. E. MEYER,
Secretary.

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

*Fred Ketter, Manufacturer of All
Kinds of Kegs, Casks, Tanks,
Vats, Etc., a Specialty, Mil-
waukee, Wis.*

I have used Cypress lumber for manufacturing tanks for the last nineteen years and I have found it to be the best material for the purpose. The straight, even grain of Cypress makes it an especially good wood to use. Cypress takes a very long time before it rots and this quality is greatly in its favor.

Compared with pine, it is much better, as Cypress has very few knots and in comparison with oak, it is superior, owing to its softness. The difference in price between oak and Cypress puts the latter wood in the lead. Fir lumber has a very coarse fiber, while that of Cypress is solid and compact. While red wood is a good wood for tanks, its extreme lightness gives Cypress the preference. Cottonwood or whitewood cannot be used for tanks for all purposes, while Cypress can.

I am using Cypress right along

CYPRESS THE WOOD THAT LASTS

and have bought over half a million feet this season.

Yours very truly,

FRED KETTER.

*The Oliver Typewriter Company,
Manufacturers of the Oliver
Typewriter, Woodstock, Ill.*

We are pleased to advise that we have twenty-six tanks in our plating department, twelve of which are Cypress. We consider these Cypress tanks superior to all others for holding acid solutions for nickel and copper plating; in fact, have had two of these Cypress tanks in constant use for eleven years and they are now in perfect condition. Any increase in our plating department will be made with Cypress tanks.

Yours very truly,

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co.,

JOHN WHITMUTH,

Superintendent.

Replying to your favor, beg to say that I have used Louisiana red cypress for milk and water tanks; also for brine tanks, for

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

the past nineteen years and consider it the best material for this purpose. I have a tank bought fifteen years ago and it is as good as new.

Yours Truly,
J. S. CLARK, Prop.
Frederica Creamery,
Frederica, Del.

W. E. Caldwell Co., Inc., Manufacturers of All Kinds and Sellers of Towers, Tubs and Tanks; Cypress Tanks a Specialty; Also Builders of Iron and Steel Tanks, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

We shall be pleased to give you a brief history of our experience with Cypress lumber, as requested in your letter of the 2d.

We began to use this wood nearly twenty-five years ago in the manufacture of tanks and tubs for our distillery work in this section and at that time probably cut up two or three carloads a month. We found the virtues of this wood for tank purposes so marked that we soon began to use it for tanks for general service

CYPRESS SPECIFY IT— INSIST ON IT

and at the same time rapidly widened the field of our operations. Today the "Caldwell" Cypress tanks are shipped into every state in the Union and besides into Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Cuba, the West Indies, Central America and Mexico; and where formerly a few thousand feet of lumber was sufficient for our monthly requirements, we now use up in the course of a year the timber cut from a square mile of territory.

And where these tanks and tubs were at first used just for fermenters, mash tubs, etc., for distillery service, we now supply them to hold every variety of liquid including cider and vinegar, fruit syrups, medicines, mineral water, crude petroleum as well as refined oil, tanning extracts, . . . acids, and chemicals, dyes, etc. We furnish them, also, extensively for nickel-plating solutions and for leaches used in the mining of gold and silver ore.

Our preference for this wood for tank purposes is based on something more than fancy or

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sentiment. We have had *personal experience* with the other woods used for tanks; that is, white pine, poplar, yellow pine, cedar, Oregon fir, etc. We have built tanks of all these woods and our own experience as well as that of our customers conclusively establishes the fact that *Cypress is far superior to any and all of them*, whether for just an ordinary water tank or for tanks that are subjected to unusually hard service, such as hot water tanks or tanks to hold hot grease or acid and chemical tanks. The fibers of the wood are not so easily disintegrated and will hold paint better.

It also has a decided advantage where used for mineral water or fruit syrups, cider and vinegar, etc., in that it will give off *no taste or taint or odor*, and where tanks cannot be kept filled all the time, it will give much better service than other wooden tanks because it will not shrink or swell so much. As an example of its merits in this direction, we quote from a letter just received a few days ago from one of our cus-

tomers, The Loom Lake hotel at Loom Lake, New York: "This 10,000-gallon tank has been in use since 1901 and given perfect satisfaction, although it stands empty during the winter. This naturally makes it much harder on it and we do not see how a tank could last much better or perform any better service."

Unlike the pines and spruces, Cypress has practically no knots and it is a straight growing timber and does not warp and bow like cedar. *It is not necessary to paint our Cypress tanks to cover up the defects,* as is the general practice with the common white pine and cedar tanks that are so full of knots, worm holes, etc.

About the best tribute to the superiority of Cypress that occurs to us is the fact that when we began to exploit this wood, other tank manufacturers would have none of it, but now its superiority has become so well known that the "other fellows" have been compelled to put in a stock of Cypress. Yours truly,

W. E. CALDWELL Co.

By R. E. MILLER, Secretary

**"BUILD BUT
ONCE" — USE CYPRESS**

*The Merrell Co., Successors to
Co-operating Merchants Co.,
Jobbers of Buggies, Imple-
ments, Seeds, Harness, Hard-
ware and Groceries, Toledo,
Ohio.*

Your letter of the 28th received.
Concerning Cypress tanks will say
that we have used them a good
many years and have never re-
ceived a complaint on the same.
They seem to stand the weather
better and to be better adapted
for our climate and atmosphere
than the pine, which we have
used. We have also used them
for cisterns to be buried in the
ground and they have proven
much more durable than pine.
Think the trade on Cypress tanks
and cisterns will increase readily
in this territory.

Respectfully yours,

THE MERRELL CO.

*Vernon Creamery Co., Rockville,
Conn.*

" We have a churn made of Cy-
press that we have had over four-
teen years, and in that time have

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CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

churned over 3,000,000 pounds of butter in it, and the wood is perfect now, not a soft or discolored spot in it. We also have a Cypress wood tank that we use as a sink and it has been used every day for eight years and is perfect now. I think it the best wood for tanks or anything to hold liquids, and I know it is the only wood for churns. Yours truly,

VERNON CREAMERY Co.

A. W. ANNIS, Supt.

The O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

As brewmaster for the O'Keefe Brewing Company for the past twenty-six years, it has been my privilege to use southern Cypress for our beer fermenting vats. These twenty-five vats, made for us by Peter Pfeil of Buffalo, N. Y., have been in constant use since 1889 and have given entire satisfaction. I feel certain that the lasting qualities of your Southern Cypress in beer fermenting vats, under the severe conditions to which they are subjected, will not be less than FIFTY YEARS,

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THE WOOD THAT LASTS CYPRESS

while the life of white pine and many other woods, under the same conditions, is only about EIGHT years.

In my opinion there is no equal to Cypress for beer fermenting and storage vats. It never shrinks, warps nor buckles.

Very truly yours,

GUST. LETTAW,
Former Brewmaster,
O'Keefe Brewing Co.

Ed. Note: The above letter was written prior to the enforcement of prohibition in America.

*A. Biddison, Dealer in Farm Im-
plements, Heavy Machinery,
Vehicles and Harness, Cains-
ville, Mo.*

In reply to yours of 3d inst., will say that I have used Cypress for stock tanks for fifteen years, and think it the best material I ever used for that purpose. I have tried all the different kinds, but the Cypress is far superior to any of them.

Yours truly,

A. BIDDISON.

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**CYPRESS SPECIFY IT—
INSIST ON IT**

*The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleve-
land, Ohio, February 28, 1907.*

Will say that the tank to which
you refer was installed in June,
1903. Its capacity is about 25,000
gallons. It is built of Cypress,
and so far has given satisfaction.

Yours truly,

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL Co
G. S. GRASSELLI,
Chairman, Mfg. Comm

*National Creamery Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Creamery,
Cheese Factory and Dairy
Machinery, etc. - Chicago, Ill.*

In reply to your valued favor
of the 25th inst., will say that we
use Cypress lumber practically al-
together in manufacturing wood
body milk vats; also milk can
tanks, cream shipping cans, etc.

Cypress lumber used in the
manufacture of the above equip-
ment gives much better satisfac-
tion to our trade for its lasting
qualities and the nice finish which
we are able to place on same with
two coats of varnish.

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**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

We also use Cypress wood in the manufacture of butter shipping boxes owing to the fact that it does not impart any odor or taste to the butter while in transit.

In fact, we use Cypress practically altogether in the manufacture of most of the above creamery and dairy equipment.

Yours very truly,

NATIONAL CREAMERY SUPPLY CO.

M. A. CUSHMAN,
Vice-President.

*Dempster Mfg. Co., Water and
Steam Supplies, Des Moines,
Iowa.*

I have been manufacturing tanks for the past twenty-five years and as yet have found no lumber to take the place of Cypress for making the better grade tanks.

It is the firmest and closest grain soft wood, for that reason best for tanks.

Has less sap and fewer knots than other soft lumber.

Does not color the water.

CYPRESS T H E W O O D T H A T L A S T S

Does not change the taste of the water.

Tanks of Cypress do not need painting to make them last or withstand hard usage, instead they will last longer without painting.

Dye will not soak through the wood.

Durable and desirable for laundry and dye vats and tanks as the lumber will not soften and fall to pieces by coming in contact with lye, soap or acid.

Yours truly,

C. C. NEWPORT,
Superintendent.

*The Hauser, Brenner & Fath Co.,
Cooperage, Cask, Tub and
Tank Works, Cincinnati, O.*

Your favor of the 30th ult. duly received and in reply wish to state we have used Cypress for tank purposes as follows: For
. railroad tubs,
stock setting, and
water tubs; also for soap manufacturers, acid tanks in woolen mills, also oil tanks; for paper mills and starch works and

**BEST FOR "ALL
OUT-DOORS" CYPRESS**

sprinkler purposes for the last thirty or thirty-five years. We have also used California redwood, fir; in fact, most kinds of woods that are suitable for tanks, but in our opinion, Cypress is best adapted for tank purposes, inasmuch as it does not color the contents, does not shrink or warp and the wood is not as brittle as fir or California redwood. As to durability, we beg to state, we have CYPRESS TANKS STILL IN USE WHICH WERE MADE THIRTY YEARS AGO. We have made tanks for distilleries as large as 36 feet in height; also whiskey stills 32 feet high, with four heads in same 12 inches thick, staves 8 inches thick, and these are used under pressure, beer being cooked in them. We know that Cypress stills will last much longer, some having lasted fifteen years, while the ordinary life of a poplar still is about five years.

Hoping this is the information you desire, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

HAUSER, BRENNER & FATH Co.

By S. HAUSER, JR., President.

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CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

*New England Tank & Tower Co.,
Pine and Cypress Tanks,
Pumps, Engines, Windmills,
Etc., Boston, Mass.*

We have been using Cypress tanks for many years and have found the lumber especially well adapted for this purpose. We find it impossible to get lumber of any other kind of so good quality at anything like the same price we have to pay for Cypress. We expect to use a larger proportion of this lumber in the future than we have been doing.

Yours very truly,

NEW ENG. TANK & TOWER CO.

GEO. E. HALL,
President.

James P. Younger, Chicago, Ill.

My experience with Cypress lumber in and about creameries has been such that I candidly believe it has no equal for tank purposes and floors in creameries. In fact, it is far superior to any white pine I have ever seen and have had occasion to use and I have used considerable in my creamery career. I cannot speak

**INVEST—DON'T
SPECULATE. USE CYPRESS**

too highly of Cypress for TANKS and floor purposes. In fact, I would not use any other wood in a creamery floor where I could get Cypress. It wears longer and smoother than any other wood I have ever seen and the floor keeps clean longer.

Yours very truly,

JAMES P. YOUNGER.

*Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited,
Distillers and Bottlers in
Bond, Walkerville, Ont., Can.
Established 1858. "Canadian
Club" Whiskey.*

Replying to your inquiry we beg to say that since 1892 all our fermenting tuns have been constructed of southern Cypress. The tanks then made are today apparently as good as when first manufactured. Prior to 1892 we were using white pine, and the life of a white pine tub was from five to seven years. We have now not a single white pine tank in our establishment, and the Cypress tuns first put in give no sign of the necessity of renewal. We find that the Cypress shrinks and

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

swells less than any wood we know of, and as far as we can see has greater strength than white pine. Taking everything into consideration we are of the opinion that for the purpose referred to Cypress has no superior. Of course, for the maturing of our whiskey we use only the highest grade of oak.

Yours very truly,

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LTD.

Ed. Note: The above letter was written prior to the enforcement of prohibition in America.

"The writer knows of a large Cypress WATER TANK that did service for 40 years. Water tanks intended for long service are generally made of Cypress and it has largely taken the place of other woods for outside base, and much other building finish." —
W. B. Gray, Louisville, Ky.

Fulton Screen Company, Manufacturers of the Fulton Patent Lock Strip Screen, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Replying to your favor of the 21st ult., I was for many years a manufacturer of Cypress tanks and cisterns and have built many

"BUILD BUT CYPRESS ONCE"—USE

hundreds of them delivered to all parts of this section.

We who know the lasting qualities of Cypress when used in tank construction have under our observation many instances of work lasting from thirty to forty years. In fact, if nothing but the best Cypress were used, the man is not living who would see its decay.

Yours truly,

JAMES C. FULTON.

THE QUALITIES OF CYPRESS

that make it the Ideal Wood for Tanks, make it the Ideal Wood

FOR SILOS

When you build *your* Silo, make your investment *count*.

We want you to investigate the merits of CYPRESS for use in hundreds of ways and believe we can give you real help. Will you write our All-Round Helps Dep't?

Southern Cypress Mfrs.'
Assn., New Orleans, La. and
Jacksonville, Fla.

Cypress Tanks

vs.

Steel Tanks

In a Fire

(DID YOU KNOW?)

The rapid improvement and development in methods of fire protection, resulting in the use of sprinkler systems in factories, warehouses, etc., has called for an increasing number of tanks to be installed on the roofs or in the attics of buildings. It is not surprising that the first thought occurring to the intending buyer is to use iron or steel tanks. There are two reasons for this: 1st, metal is supposed to be a "better fire risk" than wood, and, 2nd, metal construction is supposed to be "more permanent" than wood.

As far as the first of these thoughts is concerned, there are

Photograph No. 1, after fire in plant of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.



Photographed immediately after fire which destroyed the plant of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company in New Orleans. (See text and following photographs for economic lesson needing no argument. The pictures tell the story.)

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CYPRESS THE WOOD ETERNAL

a number of examples where metal tanks and CYPRESS tanks have passed together *through the same fire* with the result that the heat soon softened the metal and caused the metal tank to sag, bulge and lose its contents, whereas the CYPRESS tank merely charred on the outside, held its contents and was *still doing duty* AS A TANK after the fire was extinguished.

Isn't this a point worth considering in connection with tanks for sprinkler systems? Do you care to select that tank which goes to pieces *most quickly* when subjected to the very conditions which it was installed to meet and conquer?

The second thought brings out a piece of information which may be new to you. Do you know that a number of those who take contracts for sprinkler-system-installations insist upon CYPRESS tanks *in preference to the more costly metal tanks*, despite the fact that their profits are greater on the latter? Do you know that this preference is

Photograph No. 2 (Same fire)



Condition of steel tanks after fire had burned six hours. "The steel tanks were heated to a temperature which caused them to collapse . . . Ten out of fifteen steel tanks were a total wreck and sold for junk." (A rather poor investment.)

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CYPRESS SPECIFY IT- INSIST ON IT

because the metal *tank must be entirely emptied at least once a year* (and the metal tank people *advise twice a year*), and must be painted *inside* as well as outside? This painting is necessary in order to *delay* the inevitable corrosion as long as possible, whereas CYPRESS NEEDS NO PAINT AT ALL ON THE INSIDE (and neither does it need it on the outside except for the sole sake of *appearance*).

Imagine the feelings of the sprinkler man when in case of a fire he hears such remarks as "Yes, that building was sprinkler-protected, but the system was temporarily out of order!"

Imagine the feelings of the owner of the building, when, despite the fact that he has complied with the insurance instructions to spend more money hiring watchmen, a fire occurs which destroys the whole building instead of having been automatically extinguished and the tank saved if a CYPRESS tank had been on the job!

Automatic sprinklers should be

Photograph No. 3 (Same fire)
(Refer to lower right corner in Photo No. 1)



Photograph taken at same time as two preceding pictures. Cypress tank located in same room as ten steel tanks totally destroyed. This Cypress tank was *restored to use the following week*. The steel tanks were permanent junk. (Read the text before and after these photographs. "Facts is Stubborn Things," indeed. (Study these three photos again.)

CYPRESS STOPS PROPERTY DEPRECIATION

used, no matter what kind of tanks you use; but the sprinkling often fails to stop the fire before a degree of HEAT has been generated which ruins the metal tank and loses its contents. Whereas *that same degree of heat for the same duration of time* would only scorch the exterior of the CYPRESS tank and the contents would still be available.

This is not a matter of prejudiced opinion, nor of "clever" salesmanship—far from it. It is a matter of many records, in many instances honorably authenticated by the very people whose interests are impaired every time a CYPRESS tank stands a fire test better than its best rival.

We have only room for one citation in this vital connection—but it is a convincing one. We quote from The Lumber Trade Journal, issue of June 1, 1914, as follows (and also acknowledge our indebtedness to that excellent publication for the loan of the photographs taken on the spot and reproduced herewith):

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THE WOOD CYPRESS THAT LASTS

"We print reproductions of two photographs, taken after the fire which recently practically destroyed the plant of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company in New Orleans. This company was engaged in the business of the distillation of denatured alcohol from raw molasses. As in all distillation processes, the use of a large number of tanks was necessary, either for storage purposes or in the process of manufacture of the finished product. At the recent fire, these tanks were submitted to a hard test, as the brick buildings in which they were situated were practically destroyed. The flames were so fierce that the steel tanks used for the storage of molasses and alcohol were heated to a temperature which caused them to collapse and practically crumble to pieces. In the same compartment, and equally exposed to the fire, was a cypress tank which is shown in the photograph published herewith. The fact that *this tank is still standing in its original position and will be used*

CYPRESS THE WOOD E T E R N A L

again by the company when operations are resumed shows that it possessed remarkable fire resisting properties. Although the fire around it was so hot that it caused the brick wall protecting it to crumble and fall outward, the only evidence of fire on the tank itself is a thin char which was scraped off before the photograph was taken.

"The Cypress tank was the only wooden tank in the establishment and there were about fifteen steel tanks in the building. At least ten of these steel tanks are a total wreck and have already been sold to junk dealers for old metal."

This is pretty good evidence.

"We rest our case."

(And the next move is yours, whenever you *buy*, or *specify*, or merely *recommend* the kind of TANK you think best for your customer, your friend, or yourself).

Yours sincerely,

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MFRS.
ASSOCIATION.

129 Years At Newburyport

The first newspaper in the famous town of Newburyport, Mass., was established in 1791.

One year before that the first All-heart Cypress Tanks in Newburyport were set up in the scrupulously-built rum distillery of Messrs. A. & G. J. Caldwell.

Those All-heart Cypress tanks have been "on the job" every day for the ensuing 129 years — and there they are now. (Good Soldiers.)

Many are the steel (oh, you "long-lived" metal!) hoops that these All-heart Cypress staves and bottoms have seen depart for the scrap-pile! Many the craftsman's hand that tinkered with them is long since at rest.

CYPRESS "BEST FOR ALL O.U.T.-D.O.O.R.S"

AND MANY THE DOLLAR
SAVED TO ESTATES OF THE
ORIGINAL WISE BUILDERS OF
THOSE ALL-HEART CYPRESS
TANKS BY THEIR FORE-
SIGHT IN USING ALL-HEART
CYPRESS!

Messrs. Bennett Bros., of
Lowell, Mass., who build tanks
and know all about them, are
familiar with this case of a
world's record for splendid,
dignified and reliable longevity.
It would seem, indeed, that All-
heart Cypress is the "Methuse-
lah of woods."

For tank-stock, insist on ALL-
HEART CYPRESS. (See "por-
traits" of the tanks on page 2.)

AN IMPORTANT FACT:

**A FEW WORDS EXPLAINING WHY
"ALL-HEART" CYPRESS SHOULD BE
SPECIFIED FOR NON-ROT USAGES.**

All trees, in terms of lumber contents, consist of two parts, the "heart" material, or mature wood constituting the inner bulk of the trunk, and the series of rings (of solid wood—not bark) known as "sap," which vary in thickness from one inch to four inches, or thicker, and which are the newer growth, and which, in due course, will become an addition to the "heart" wood, and be, in turn, replaced by still newer "sap" growth beneath the bark of the expanding trunk.

The "heart-wood" of almost all trees is somewhat darker in color than the "sap-wood," and in most species—is easily distinguishable.

"Sap" cypress, like the sap part of all other woods, is less solid and compact and therefore is not recommended for special endurance against decay. It has not yet enough of the singular essence known as "cypressene" to adequately protect it from decay germs, and in this respect is not conspicuously more enduring than the corresponding part of other trees. The "HEART-WOOD" OF THE CYPRESS is, however, thoroughly impregnated ("vaccinated," as it were), and it is the ALL-HEART WOOD OF CYPRESS that has made its historic fame as "the wood eternal."

It is obvious that for numerous uses the sap material is just as good as the heart, but for those uses where resistance to decay is a vital factor it is essential that "ALL-HEART" be specified. Best let your contractor or dealer know that you know this, when ordering.

CYPRESS

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"



**BUY YOUR CYPRESS
OF YOUR OWN LUMBERMAN**

HE HAS IT—OR WILL GET IT

**INSIST ON GENUINE
"TIDEWATER" CYPRESS.**

**IDENTIFY IT BY THIS TRADE-
MARK IN THE END OF EVERY
BOARD AND ON EVERY BUNDLE**



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

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